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in our power satisfactorily to trace, is whether the East and N. East winds are to be regarded as sea breezes. In the neighbourhood of Belfast these winds are as regularly diurnal as the sea breeze is mentioned to be in the West Indies, rising with the sun and declining with it in the evening. If any of our inland friends have made observations which may lead to illustrate more fully this peculiar tendency of our maritime breeze, or any of those on the western coast will favour us with observations on the western winds, their communications will be thankfully received.

Cold dry days, or days rendered disagreeable by heavy showers of hail, have characterized the time elapsed since our last Report, and our flattering hopes of a premature summer have been unrealized. But for this disappointment the experienced endeavour to console us by saying, late Springs always make fruitful Autumns.

March 21st. Rain,
 23 Fine morning, wet evening,
 24 Rain,
 25 Showers,
 26, Rain,
 27, Showers,
 28, 29, Cold, with light showers,
 30, 31, Dry, cold days,
 April 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Dark, cold days, on the 3d a few flakes of snow fell in the morning; on the 5th, thin ice in the morning,
 6, Rain during the night; a dry day,
 7, 8, 9, Dark, dry days,
 10, Rain during the night; a dry day,
 11, 12, Squally with heavy showers,
 13, Showers,
 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, Hail showers, which on the 17th and 19th made the mountain tops white,
 20, Clear, cold day, thin ice on shallow waters in the morning.

On the 13th and 14th of April the Barometer was 28.9. Sixteen days it was below 30. Twelve days above 30.

Although the Thermometer by which the observations are made, is suspended from a wall, facing the North-west, it has risen so suddenly after the cold of the night, that at 8, A. M. on the 4th of April, when it stood at 35, the cold of the night had congealed ice strong enough to resist the heat of the whole day, where the water was shaded, the greatest heat at 3, A. M. was April 8, 50°. April 9th, 48°.

The wind was observed Northerly 15, Southerly 10, Easterly 5, and Westerly two times; of the intermediate points the prevalence was easterly.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR MAY 1809.

On the first, the Moon rises at 20 min. past 10, aft. being then under the thirteenth star of the Scorpion and Saturn, having passed the former a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and the latter at 1. The star and planet are very near each other, and during the night with the Moon and first and second of the Scorpion, form a pleasing groupe. The Moon sets at 23 min. past 6, next morning.

Fifth, The Moon rises at 58 min. past 0, morning, and is soon followed by the two first stars of the Goat; she passes the second of these stars at half past two afternoon. She sets at 48 min. past 9, morning.

Tenth, The Moon rises at 2 min. past 3, morning; passes the meridian at 8, and sets at 48 min. past 3, aft.

Sixteenth, She rises at 6 in the morning, being 1 hour and 58 min. later than the Sun; soon after sun-set she is perceived between the horns of the Bull, the Pleiades and Aldebaran, sinking under the horizon, and Venus being very near it. She sets 58 min. past 9, aft.

Twentieth, She rises at 49 min. past 9 morning, and is near but to the west of the two first stars of the Crab; above her we may see the stars in the Lion, and much nearer to her, but lower, are the small stars in the head of Hydra. At 9 she is 71° 38' from the first of the Virgin, she sets at 12 at night.

Twenty-fifth, She rises at 54 min. past 3, aft. and passes the meridian at 10 min.

past 9, having the first star of the Virgin below her to the east, and the fifth at a considerable height above her on the meridian; at 9 she is $48^{\circ} 36'$ from the first of the Lion, and $51^{\circ} 21'$ from Antares. She sets at 20 min. past 2 the next morning.

Thirtieth. She rises 5 min. past ten aft. considerably to the east of the two first stars of the Scorpion and Saturn, being soon after followed by the twelfth of the Archer; at nine she is $69^{\circ} 48'$ from Spica in the Virgin, and $75^{\circ} 12'$ from Pegasus. She sets at 13 min. past 6 next morning.

Mercury is a morning star in the beginning, and an evening star at the end of the month; his superior conjunction taking place on the 12th. From the 25th he will adorn the heavens towards the north-west by west, and will be seen for a considerable time after sun-set.

Venus is an evening star in the beginning, and a morning star towards the end of the month; her inferior conjunction being on the 24th. The Moon passes her on the 15th.

Mars is on the meridian on the 1st, at 32 min. past 10, and on the 20th at 12 min. past nine, having directly above him the third of the Virgin.

Jupiter is a morning star, and moves with a direct motion through six degrees and a half; the early riser will observe him in the east. The Moon passes him on the 11th.

Saturn is on the meridian at 50 min. past one on the morning of the first; his motion is retrograde through $2\frac{3}{4}$ degrees. This planet, with the first and second of the Scorpion, and the small stars in this constellation, form a very pleasing groupe through the whole of the month.

Herschell passes the meridian on the 1st, at 9 min. past 12 at night. The moon passes him on the 1st.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

1st SATELLITE.				2d SATELLITE.				3d SATELLITE.				4th SATELLITE.			
<i>Immersion.</i>				<i>Immersion.</i>											
DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.
1	14	20	24	1	0	50	10	2	11	44	44 Im.	12	2	45	21 Im.
3	8	49	0	4	20	8	23	2	14	25	19 E.	12	4	17	55 E.
5	3	17	31	8	9	27	24	9	15	46	10 Im.	28	21	11	46 Im.
6	21	46	6	11	22	45	36	9	18	25	37 E.	28	22	20	25 E.
8	16	14	37	15	12	4	41	16	19	47	23 Im.	* First Satellite Contained.			
10	10	43	12	19	1	22	55	16	22	25	51 E.				
12	5	11	42	22	14	42	3	23	23	49	21 Im.				
13	23	40	16	26	4	0	18	24	2	26	43 E.				
15	18	8	46	29	17	19	28	31	3	50	25 Im.				
17	12	37	19					31	6	26	43 E.				
19	7	5	47												

Look to the right hand.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much obliged to our Correspondent W. H. D. who dates from Dungannon.—He informs us that the "Ten Days of Happiness," an article which lately appeared in our Magazine was borrowed from Walker's Hibernian Miscellany. Previously to publication we had doubts on the originality of this article, and inquired in our notices to Correspondents, if it were original. We heartily join our Correspondent in reproaching the folly of those, who send us a plume they have stolen from others, as their own. Such a practice is the *lowest* kind of literary imposture.

We have reason to think that "Spinnbrain," and "The Maid's Husband," are similar impositions.

A Fragment does not suit our pages. We solicit Contributions from our Friends; but let them be original. We also venture to recommend simplicity of style. Essays, however short, may be nevertheless very interesting, if the subject be properly handled; of such collections a Magazine is properly formed. Like contributory streams which diversify and adorn the face of the country, they swell the general current, and add to its utility. We particularly solicit descriptions of towns and places in our own country, accompanied with views of society and manners among us. We wish our Magazine in this respect, to furnish a kind of gazetteer, or *Ireland delineated*, affording amusement and instruction to our readers at home, and also to our brethren on the other side of the channel.

*** We hoped to exhibit to our subscribers a specimen of the Yarn spun by Ann McQuillin, and had procured some for that purpose, but finding what we had got was insufficient, we were disappointed of getting another hank. In our next Number we hope to gratify our readers by affixing to each number of the magazine a small sample of fine yarn of her spinning.

Owing to an inaccuracy of the Binder, some of the sheets in some copies of our last Number were misplaced.—We request that any of our Subscribers, who may have received such erroneous copies may return them, that the error may be corrected.